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HOXHA POLICIES, ALIA CONTINUITY VIEWED

AU231125 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 23 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (ATA) -- ZERI I POPULLIT carries the article entitled "The Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha Have Consistently Defended and Developed the Leninist Doctrine" written by Prof. Sotir Manushi, which said among the other things:

115 years are completed since the birth of V.I. Lenin, continuer of genius of the Marx' and Engels' work, great proletarian revolutionary theoretician and leader.

The name and deed of Lenin have been and remain banners of struggle and victories for the communists and our entire people. "The history of our party, the liberation of the Albanian people from the chains of fascist bondage and local feudals and bourgeoisie, the triumph of revolution and the construction of socialism in Albania are also linked with Lenin and Leninism, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said.

Based in the ideas of Marx and Engels on the party of the proletariat, Lenin worked out a new and complete doctrine on the party of a new type, of Leninist type. With the banner of Lenin, Comrade Enver Hoxha founded the Communist Party of Albania (today the PLA), as a party of the new Leninist type which led the national liberation war of the Albanian people against the fascist occupiers and local traitors and succeeded in coming to power three years after its founding.

The theoretical thought of Comrade Enver Hoxha...on the problems of the revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the construction of socialism, the analysis of imperialism and revisionist degeneration constitute an outstanding contribution to the theoretical treasure of Marxism-Leninism and the world revolutionary practice, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the funeral meeting.

Being illuminated by the Leninist theory on proletarian revolution, Comrade Enver Hoxha put at the foundations of the line of the party and of the platform of the national liberation war the great revolutionary creative idea of turning this war into a profound popular revolution. This constitutes a further development of the Leninist theory on revolution, on the transformation of democratic revolution into socialist revolution.

Loyally following the Lenin's road, Comrade Enver Hoxha has waged a fierce struggle for the defence of the theory and practice of revolution from revisionist distortions. By means of convincing arguments Comrade Enver Hoxha has exposed the falsity of the revisionist thesis which deny the indispensability of revolution for the transformation of capitalist society into socialist society.

On the basis of the analysis of the process of present day world development, Comrade Enver Hoxha laid down the thesis at the 7th Congress of the PLA that world is at a stage when the question of revolution and liberation of the peoples is a problem taken up for solution.

The PLA led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, and illuminated by the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, has waged a prolonged and continuous struggle against all the currents of modern revisionism which deny the need for the dictatorship of the proletariat during the period of transition from capitalism to communism.

The self-reliant construction of socialism in Albania is a vivid example, which shows that socialism can be built and defended even in a small country like Albania when the ideals of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are loyally adhered to.

Defending the Marxist-Leninist theory Comrade Enver Hoxha has made a sharp criticism of the bourgeois and revisionist theories on socialism. His struggle was focused firstly on proving that capitalism has been restored in Yugoslavia, Soviet Union, China and other countries where revisionists came to power and secondly on denouncing the bourgeois propaganda which attributes the failures of revisionist countries to socialism. Contrary to these bourgeois thesis, Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out that the degeneration of socialism in some countries has been a consequence of detachment from Leninism, from the principles of socialism, from its general laws which are valid for all the countries and times regardless of the national pecularities of each country.

Being illuminated by Leninism, which Comrade Enver Hoxha defended and further developed with courage, consistency and a creative spirit, the PLA, under the leadership of the Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, will march surely on the brilliant road of socialism and communism.

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE READ AT COMPUTER CONFERENCE

AU231135 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The first national conference on personal computers, called "Perscomp '85" opened in Sofia today, under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's patronage. The conference is attended by scientific workers, scientists, and experts from our country and abroad. Comrade Ognyan Doynov read a greetings letter from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the delegates at the conference, which reads as follows:

"It is with a feeling of legitimate pride and deep gratitude, that I am addressing you, the creators and introducers of Bulgarian personal computers. Your creative work has ensured a worthy place for Bulgarian science, technology, and techniques in contemporary scientific and technological progress."

The conference was opened by Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, who stressed:

[Begin Balevski recording] "The personal computer and the personal calculating machines are pieces of equipment which have very thoroughly penetrated the people's life. The contact between the computer and man is increasingly becoming more and more intense in all fields of people's everyday lives. A completely new superstructure of man's way of thinking has been created. This machine will exert a tremendous influence on people. Naturally, we expect that the personal computer should greatly expand man's opportunities and free his mind for creative thinking. I wish success to this first conference and I thank you." [applause, end recording]

An exhibition of personal computers and calculating equipment from Bulgarian and foreign firms also opened in connection with the conference.

BTA COMMENTATOR ENDORSES GORBACHEV PLENUM SPEECH

AU240926 Sofia BTA in English 0733 GMT 24 Apr 85

[By commentator Todor Stoyanov: "On Peace: in the Language of Realism and Goodwill" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- In his speech to yesterday's plenum of the CC of the CPSU, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev described home and international life in impressively realistic terms. On both counts the analysis of the problems winds up in setting forth a clear strategy for the speedier advancement of Soviet society, for seeking a way to peace and peaceful coexistence of the two social systems.

The secretary general of the CC of the CPSU spoke in the language of realism and good will on questions of overcoming confrontation and of the gradual return to the mainstream of normal cooperation among the states and above all between the Soviet Union and the United States. At this alarming and dangerous point in the development of international relations, pushed by Washington to even higher tensions, the speaker stated that the Soviet Union will persevere in its firm commitment to the Leninist line towards peace and peaceful coexistence.

The secretary general of the CC of the CPSU qualified the defensive and the economic might of the socialist countries and their unity of action on the international scene as an invincible force in the struggle to prevent a war. Apart from being incontestable, this assessment gives fresh impetus to the process of our countries' further rallying in their mission as builders of a new world and champions of mankind's peaceful future. The forthcoming meeting of top-ranking party and state leaders in Warsaw will have a positive impact on the consolidation of the Warsaw Treaty as an instrument of defence and as a barrier to imperialist brinksmanship and to the U.S. line of dictate in respect to socialism.

The manoeuvres of the most reactionary NATO quarters, aimed at a disruption of the parity to their advantage, are doomed to failure. The parity is the pivotal mainstay of peaceful coexistence and the Soviet Union, as well as the other Warsaw Treaty member countries, will not tolerate its disruption.

Indeed, the time is ripe for mutually acceptable agreements, and the Soviet Union once again set an impressive example of its sense of responsibility. By force of their moral and political principles, the state of Lenin and the other members of the socialist community categorically rule out "the other alternative": a military conflict.

Against the background of this situation, the U.S. line of the "right" to interference in everybody's affairs everywhere, as well as its unconstructive approach to the Geneva talks, emerges as even more reckless. There is no other alternative to the search for mutually acceptable agreements. The iron logic of our time requires that Washington and its allies realize that. Boycotts, sanctions and all other "cold war" moves running counter to the imperatives of history, must give way to the spirit of cooperation.

From this point of view, the proposal Mr Mikhail Gorbachev advanced in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference for the participating states to reiterate their will to overcome the dangerous tensions, serves the superior cause: the upgrading of peaceful approaches in international policy to the level of a decisive counterbalance to imperialist adventurism.

The Bulgarian public subscribes to the hope, expressed by the Soviet leader, that the U.S. will rectify its present positions so that to pave a realistic way to agreements. [sentence as received]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION TO CONVENE 16 MAY

AU241823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The State Council will convene the 16th session of the Eighth National Assembly on 16 May 1985 at 1600.

POLISH OFFICIALS ARRIVE ON WORKING VISITS 24 APR

Husak, PZPR's Porebski Confer

LD242246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, received Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, who arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a working visit. In a cordial comradely conversation they informed one another about the activity of the CPCZ and the PZPR and about the situation in the two countries. They also evaluated some questions of cooperation between both fraternal parties and countries and expressed interest on both sides for its further comprehensive deepening. They emphasized that the development of Czechoslovak-Polish relations contributes to successfully fulfilling the tasks of building socialism in Czechoslovakia and in Poland, to strengthening unity and ties of countries in the socialist community, in their struggle for international detente, for preserving peace, and for averting the nuclear threat.

The same day Comrade Tadeusz Porebski met with Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Council of Trade Unions chairman, and discussed the activity of trade unions and the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Polish trade union organizations.

Comrade Tadeusz Porebski also met with Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. They exchanged information and experience from the political organizational work of the CPCZ and the PZPR. They also discussed current questions of further developing cooperation between the two sides in this sector.

Indra Receives Sejm Officials

LD242041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman, today in Prague received Edward Szymanski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Sejm Affairs Bureau and Sejm deputy, and Kazimierz Switala, Sejm Chancellery director, who are in Czechoslovakia on a working visit. In a comradely conversation they praised the contribution of contacts and cooperation between the highest representative and legislative bodies of the two fraternal countries for the development of Czechoslovak-Polish relations in all areas. They also evaluated further deepening of parliamentary cooperation.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1000 GMT on 24 April adds that the Polish delegation was also received by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.]

STROUGAL RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURAL MINISTER

AU221816 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Apr 85 p 7

[Text] In Prague on Friday, 12 April, Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, received Jeno Vancsa, minister for agriculture and food, who is on a visit to the CSSR.

In their discussion they considered the results of bilateral agricultural cooperation, and discussed in detail concrete suggestions for a further increase in cooperation in the field of introducing advanced agricultural and food industry technologies.

Miroslav Toman, CSSR minister for agriculture and food, was also present at the meeting.

JAKES, CPSU'S PASHKOV DISCUSS NEW WAGE POLICY

AU222300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 85 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "Conclusion of the Sojourn of a CPSU Central Committee Delegation"]

[Text] Prague -- At the close of its stay in the CSSR, Milos Makes, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received on Thursday, 18 April, a study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Boris Pashkov, head of a CPSU Central Committee department. During its stay in Czechoslovakia, the delegation acquainted itself with the results of the implementaton of wage policy, with improvements in the wages system, and with experiences acquired in applying collective forms of organizing labor and remuneration.

In a friendly, comradely discussion, appreciation was expressed for mutual cooperation and the experience of the CPSU and the CPCZ in national economic management was evaluated, especially experience acquired in applying individual forms of material incentives in the interest of labor productivity growth and intensification of the economy. Appreciation was expressed for the contribution yielded by the current progressive methods of organizing labor and remuneration on the basis of work teams.

The meeting was attended by Zbynek Sojak, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. Oleg Lushnikov, councillor-ambassador at the USSR Embassy in the CSSR, was also present.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

LD241545 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1400 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague by air today for Moscow at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. During its official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, joint talks will take place between the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions on exchanging experience in trade union activity regarding the intensive development of the national economies of both fraternal countries. The delegation will also attend the opening of the Druzhba recreation centre at Yalta in the Crimea, which was built jointly by Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions.

LUCAN LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CSSR CULTURE DAYS IN CUBA

LD232147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Matej Lucan, federal deputy premier, which will be attending the "Days of Czechoslovak Culture" in Cuba, has left Prague for Havana today.

Czechoslovak culture and arts will be represented on the island of freedom by almost 70 artists, who principally represent Czechoslovak music and ballet. The program, to be staged in Havana as well as other towns, will be supplemented by exhibitions of Czechoslovak graphic art, folk and applied arts, books and political posters, as well as by a week of Czechoslovak films.

BULGARIA'S STOICHKOV ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Met by Gerle

LD221943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, arrived today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. He was welcomed at Bratislava airport by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, Julius Hanus, first deputy premier of the Slovak Government; Dusan Miklanek, Slovak minister of construction; and other representatives.

Meets Colotka

LD230929 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ CC Presidium and Slovak premier, received in Bratislava yesterday Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic. During the discussion, they assessed the existing Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperaton as well as cooperation within CEMA, and examined possibilities for further intensifying it.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

LD240555 Prague CTK in English 1641 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Prague April 23 (CTK) -- The ninth session of the joint Czechoslovak-Libyan Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended here today with the signing of the final protocol.

The document was signed by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and secretary of the general [as received] People's Committee of Communications and Maritime Transport, Mubarak al-Samikh.

The deliberations proved bilateral interest in further promotion and extension of the two countries' economic cooperation. Under discussion was Czechoslovak's participation in the implemention of Libyan economic programs and extension of scientific-technical cooperation. The Libyan side showed interest in Czechoslovak health, agricultural and power engineering specialists.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES ON NEVES' DEATH

LD221937 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has sent a letter of condolence to the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil on the death of President-Elect Tancredo Neves.

HONECKER ENDS VISIT, TALKS WITH ITALIAN LEADERS

Interviewed by Socialist Organ

PM241331 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 20 Apr 85 p 13

["E.U." report on 19 April Berlin "interview with GDR leader Erich Honecker": "Friendly Italian-GDR Relations a Major Contribution to Dialogue"]

[Text] [AVANTI!] As is well known, Mr Chairman, both in the GDR and in Italy the imminent 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazi-fascism is considered to be of great importance. How do you, as a former member of the resistance, view the lessons of that victory for today's world?

[Honecker] In my opinion, the crucial lesson of our era is to prevent the world from being thrown into another war even more disastrous than the one that ended in May 1945. We owe this to ourselves and to future generations, bearing in mind the legacy of anti-fascists of many nations, including the Italian and German antifascists who at that time struggled and often sacrificed their lives so that the fascist beast could be destroyed.

The victory over fascism and the liberation from Nazi tyranny granted the German people the historic opportunity for a new start. We took it. The GDR was born, took the path of socialism, and declared peace its state doctrine. Never again may a war originate from German soil -- only peace! This is the principle we have set for ourselves through our specific policy.

The most important vital issue of our time is safeguarding peace, because arsenals of nuclear weapons exist that can destroy the entire world not once but several times over. War must be combated before weapons speak. This is what World War II teaches us.

So it is necessary to unite all forces of peace and create a coalition of reason and realism against the threat of a nuclear inferno. No disagreement must prevent joint action and political dialogue. The anti-Hitler coalition was an example of how states with differing social systems and differing ideological and political stances can, despite everything, act jointly to achieve an essential common end, namely, the elimination of fascism.

After a nuclear war it would be impossible to talk about differences or to discuss whether the world could live one way or another. There would be no winners or losers. Civilization would be extinguished. This must never happen.

[AVANTI!] The GDR has achieved the aim of consolidating its international image. How will the GDR now cope with this more important international role, which has been strengthened by a growing economic influence?

[Honecker] The GDR's position in the international arena -- a position consolidated by the dynamic development of its national economy -- unquestionably increases our opportunities to help improve the international situation. It is a matter of the utmost concern to us to help, above all, to make the European Continent secure and to work to make interstate relations more stable and based on trust. The importance of this to East-West relations cannot be ignored.

Not only through its diplomatic activities in international relations but also in the context of the most varied international bodies, the GDR works to limit and reduce weapons, first and foremost nuclear weapons.

We are very anxious that the principles of peaceful coexistence be observed and that all international disputes be resolved by means of negotiations, without recourse to warlike methods.

The process achieved in bilateral cooperation between states with differing social systems will very likely help improve the political climate and create trust. Let us take other opportunities to facilitate development of a mutually advantageous international divison of labor, of trade free from political pressures and based on equal rights. As is known, at the 1985 Leipzig Spring Fair, I had meetings with several representatives of the political and economic world, including some from your country. They strengthened my belief that the expansion of economic cooperation has a beneficial effect on the international climate.

[AVANTI!] Your first visit to an EEC and NATO country will be to Italy. What are the reasons for this choice, and how do you assess the prospects of bilateral relations between the two states? What do you expect from your first visit to a NATO country, Mr Chairman? What significance does the GDR attach to Italy's Ostpolitik? Is the development of relations with Italy regarded as an integral part of or as a substitute for relations with other Western countries, particularly the FRG?

[Honecker] Friendly relations bewteen the GDR and Italy are a major contribution to a policy aimed not at conflict but at mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. It has nothing to do with integrating or supplementary: It is, rather, a matter of a policy aimed at safeguarding peace.

I am looking forward with great interest to my first visit to the Italian Republic, and I believe that these expectations are entirely justified, insofar as this visit will give me the opportunity to continue the dialogue I had in the GDR last July with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. It was useful and constructive and had a positive impact on the international climate, as shown by the considerable response it elicited. Since then this dialogue of our has continued at the most varied levels. There has been confirmation of our shared anxiety at exacerbation of the international situation as well as of our agreement that there is no reasonable alternative to detente. In our opinion, this constitutes a solid foundation for the future of our relations.

The GDR develops relations of peaceful cooperation with all states which so desire, whether NATO members, neutral, or nonaligned. I see favorable conditions for developing our relations with Italy in the most varied sectors. This affects the political dialogue, parliamentary relations, contractural relations, and also economic and cultural relations, as well as cooperation between our technical ministries.

Italy's word carries weight in international politics. Our two countries bear a considerable responsibility for peace. We approve of Italy's stance aimed at improving the international climate and at peaceful coopertion.

[AVANTI!] Gorbachev's election as CPSU general secretary prompted new hopes and expectations in both East and West. Does the GDR share these hopes, and does it link them to the hope of a regeneration of the socialist system?

[Honecker] Like everyone else, we, too, greatly welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev's election as CPSU general secretary . Of course it gives rise to new hopes and expectations. And recent developments justify them. I am thinking in particular of Mikhail Gorbachev's recent initiative in the arms limitation and disarmament field. But, please, never forget that ever since the foundation of the Soviet state, Soviet policy has been determined by the desire of the people's masses for a life of peace and progress. In this regard the USSR still provides a huge service to mankind.

It is from this viewpoint that the coming 27th CPSU Congress will indicate future prospects.

[AVANTI!] How does the GDR Government assess the present state of relations between the two German states? What role is allocated to them within the broader framework of detente in Europe and worldwide? What chances do you see of a broader framework of relations with the FRG in light of the Kohl government's latest declarations? Can your visit to the FRG still be expected this year?

[Honecker] The importance of GDR-FRG relations to the climate in Europe and worldwide must not be underestimated. I do not consider it appropriate to explain this in detail. In this regard the crucial criterion can only be that our relations help safeguard peace and are consistent with peaceful coexistence.

Implementation of the accord that governs the basis of relations between the two states has made it possible to achieve progress in past years, which has resulted in further accords and conventions. Our aim is to preserve and develop what we have achieved. There are undoubtedly opportunities, as long as a realistic stance is adopted.

However, noone can be unaware that a major threat to peace is posed by the FRG's transformation into a launchpad for U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. Extremist circles thus feel encouraged to challenge the results of World War II and of postwar development.

If it is our wish that war never again emanates from German soil, but only peace, then the FRG, like the GDR, must do its utmost to this end. In this regard we are already bound for historical reasons by a certain sharing of responsibility. I attach great importance to the convergent observation made by Federal Chancellor Kohl and me in the joint statement on the occasion of our 12 March 1985 meeting in Moscow, namely, that the inviolability of borders and recognition of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states within their present borders are fundamental preconditions for peace.

With regard to a visit by me to the FRG, it will take place when both sides consider it opportune.

[AVANTI!] What is the GDR's stance with regard to the disarmament negotiations, especially the MBFR talks in Vienna and the U.S.-USSR talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons?

[Honecker] Like peaceful international public opinion, the GDR pins great hopes on the new USSR-U.S. disarmament talks. Progress in these negotiations on the whole range of nuclear and space weapons is possible if both sides are motivated by the jointly defined goal. As is known, this goal is to prevent an arms race in space, to halt it on earth, and then to eliminate nuclear weapons completely.

I know that the Soviet side is willing to make its own constructive contribution -- proceeding from the joint declaration-- to reaching accords acceptable to both sides and useful to the entire world. Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposal to abandon, for the duration of the talks, the research, development, and deployment of offensive space weapons, to freeze offensive strategic weapons, and to halt the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, together with appropriate countermeasures, has our full support. With its unilateral moratorium the USSR has demonstrated its goodwill, which deserves a positive response.

Concerning the Vienna talks on armed forces reduction, there have been no constructive results for too long.

An initial result in this direction could be an arms reduction measure negotiated between the USSR and the United States, as well as a subsequent freeze on the forces and arms of the states directly involved. On 14 February the socialist states put forward a fair proposal. It would permit the Vienna negotiations to contribute to reducing the military confrontation in Europe.

[AVANTI!] In the context of their military alliances, Italy and the GDR have accepted missile bases on their territory. What initiatives can the two countries take in this field, and what contribution can they make to diminishing tension? How much autonomy of action do the two countries enjoy?

[Honecker] We are in favor of creating a situation in which all operational tactical missiles deployed on GDR territory and the missile bases in Italy would disappear. Mikhail Gorbachev's new initiative provides a good basis for this.

On the GDR's behalf, I would like to say that we consider the creation of nuclear-free zones on opportunity for nonnuclear states to contribute actively to the lessening of nuclear confrontation. As in the past, we still support the Swedish proposal of creating a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in central Europe. As before, we are willing to make all of GDR territory available for such a zone. We also welcome activities to establish nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and the Balkans. Our autonomy of action to safeguard peace is unlimited.

Meets With Pope

LD241144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1050 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Vatican City, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was received by Pope John Paul II in the Vatican for an official audience during his official visit to Italy.

In the course of their exchange of views, Erich Honecker and John Paul II expressed their deep concern about the tense international situation, particularly about the threatening danger of a nuclear holocaust. They spoke in favor of an end to the arms race and the introduction of steps towards disarmament. The resources thus released should be used for the peaceful development of mankind, for the removal of hunger, poverty, and backwardness.

The interlocutors expressed their conviction that securing a peaceful future for mankind calls for cooperation between all people of goodwill, regardless of their ideology and religious conviction. There is nothing more important than the preservation of peace in order to guarantee mankind a happy future.

Praises Italian Contribution

LD241401 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker gave the following address during his visit with the Mauor of Rome, Ugo Vetere, at the Capitol:

I thank you for your friendly words and the cordial reception in the ancient Capitol, which is rich in tradition. It is a great pleasure for me to visit the capital of your beautiful country, whose name is quoted with respect and much admiration in all the world. As the political, intellectual-cultural, and scientific center of a modern industrial country, one encounters Rome at the same time as a unique treasure trove of world culture from ancient times to the present.

Thus it is not difficult to understand the responsible task which has been entrusted to you, Mr Mayor, the elected representative, the administration, and to pay tribute to your work.

As you know, we are currently preparing to celebrate in 1987 the 750th anniversary of Berlin, the capital of the GDR; and we are preparing to celebrate this anniversary as a national and international event in the company of friends from the various countries. This anniversary is particularly characterised by the changes which have taken place in the life of our nation since the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition 40 years ago over German fascism and the liberation from Nazi tyranny.

If we can say that the GDR has arisen from the ruins and, facing the future, has gone the path, rich in work, of reconstruction and social redevelopment, then this is equally true of your capital city. Without exaggeration one can say that never before has so much been produced, built, reconstructed in Berlin. In this it always remains our striving to carefully look after and continue all the traditions of culture and history which have contributed to the progress of our nation and mankind.

In this connection, permit me to remind you of the large GDR exhibition in 1979 and the Schinkel exhibition in 1982. They offered an opportunity to become aquainted more closely with life in our country and with its cultural heritage.

The contacts between Berlin and Rome, as well as with other cities, serve understanding between our nations and show our joint interest in the preservation of peace and, not least, in productive reciprocal relations. Thus we wish to continue to develop them.

On the eve of 25 April, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of your country from fascism, it is my particular wish to honor the best sons and daughters of the Italian and German people here in the heart of Rome, who were like-minded and comrades-in-arms in the sacrificial anti-fascist resistance. Completely in the spirit of their legacy I reaffirm that the GDR is prepared to cooperate with everyone who is prepared to view peace as the main task of the present in transcendance of the things which divide us. This ancient city on the Tiber, too, and its inhabitants must never be destroyed in the inferno of a nuclear war.

At the meetings which I had with the leading representatives of the Italian Republic, joint concern about the present escalated international situation, readiness to deepen the political dialogue in the interest of the preservation of peace and the effort for more international security was expressed. We are in agreement to expand cooperation between our states for mutual benefit. Let me assure you that the GDR will continue to spare no effort and contribute with all her strength to stabilise peace in Europe and in the world and to help bring detente renewed life.

Addresses Italy - GDR Society

LD242124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 24 Apr (ADN) -- There was a friendly meeting with the Italy-GDR Society Presidium on the 2d day of Erich Honecker's official visit to Rome. The GDR's highest representative, as well as Guenter Mittag, Hermann Axen, Oskar Fischer and other personages from his entourage, received at his residence, the Grand Hotel, the members of the Presidium, including representatives from the Senate, the political parties, and regional councils.

Particularly cordial words of greeting were exchanged between the host and the president of the society, Senator Tullia Romagnoli Carettoni, and Secretary General Senator Ricardo Romano.

The two sides expressed themselves pleased and moved by the meeting in Rome.

In an address, Erich Honecker praised the numerous initiatives by the Italy-GDR's Society on the 35th anniversary of the GDR's founding, primarily in connection with the "Meeting the GDR" exhibition in Turin this January.

"It can rightly be said that the many friends of our country in Italy play a role which must not be underestimated in the positive development of relations which our two states maintain today," Erich Honecker stressed.

"The Italy-GDR Society and the GDR-Italy Society play an important role in relations between the two nations. Numerous meetings between parliamentarians, persons from various democratic political groups, trade unions, young people, women, functionaries in the economy, scientists, artists, local politicians, and sports people from our two countries have been promoted. Thus, you contribute to the reciprocal creation of trust and the preservation of peace."

Erich Honecker spoke of the historical significance of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. "Tomorrow you celebrate the anniversary of the liberation of Italy. Even if we will be back in Berlin by then, we will be with you in spirit," he added.

The legacy of the many courageous Italian patriots and resistance fighters and the German antifascists is an admonishment and duty to us, he stressed. He said that in the GDR, work collectives, streets, schools and holiday homes carried the names of Italian resistance fighters. He spoke of the Cervi brothers, Gian Franco Mattei and Mario Fosechiani.

He expressed his deep gratitude about being an honorary member of the Appia Livorno Committee. Erich Honecker expressed his thanks particularly to the secretary of this committee of the Italian partisan association, Eugenio Fajani. "I see this as an expression of the respect paid to the consistent antifascist and peace-loving character of our country."

His interlocutors were in agreement when he said, with reference to the threat of a nuclear war, that the most important lesson of World War II is that everything must be done to prevent war before it breaks out. The anti-Hitler coalition gave historical proof that it is possible to unite forces in the interest of a joint aim in transcendence of all things divisive. We consider it vital to remember this lesson and create a broad coalition of reason and realism against war and confrontational policies, Erich Honecker emphasized.

Erich Honecker informed his guests about the talks he held with President Pertini and Prime Minister Craxi in Rome. They confirmed that the GDR and Italy, despite differing social orders and membership in different military coalitions, can make an important contribution to implementing a policy of peaceful coexistance. There was clear agreement to preserve peace.

Meets With PCI's Natta

LD242145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1455 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 24 Apr (ADN) -- On 24 April Erich Honecker met at his Rome residence with Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. The main content of the talk was an exchange of views on the present state of international relations, on the dangers caused by the arms race, and on the need for a positive conclusion to the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States.

Particular emphasis was placed on the urgency of making every effort to prevent an arms race in space and to limit and reduce nuclear strategic and medium-range weapons in a balanced way and at the lowest possible level. A contribution by all European countries, and a renewed and comprehensive commitment to peace by the popular forces of every country and of those who hold the most varied political, ideological, cultural, and religious views are necessary to realize an effective policy of disarmament and resumption of the process of detente and cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Alessandro Natta emphasized the necessity and usefulness of an intensification of relations between Italy and the GDR in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. The PCI and the SED support the further development of their relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of independence and mutual respect.

The meeting was attended on the PCI side by Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the Secretariat and head of the International Department; Antonio Rubbi, member of the Central Committee and head of the foreign sector of the International Department; and Raffaelo de Brasi, member of the Department of International Relations.

The following were present on the SED side: Politburo members and Central Committee Secretaries Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag; Heinz Lehmann, deputy head of the Department of International Relations; and Hans Voss, GDR ambassador to Italy.

Ends Talks With Craxi

LD241826 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 24 Apr (ADN) -- The talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi were successfully concluded this afternoon in the presence of leading figures of both countries.

The two statesmen then expressed their great satisfaction at the results of their consultations. In a friendly atmosphere, characterized by mutual understanding, they continued the useful political dialogue held in Berlin last year. Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi share the view that with its results the visit has given a fresh impetus to relations between the GDR and Italy.

Erich Honecker invited Prime Minister Bettino Craxi to pay a further visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Issues Press Statement

LD241846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 24 Apr (ADN) -- At the end of this official visit to Italy today, Erich Honecker gave a press statement. The text of the statement follows:

At the end of my official visit, I would like to warmly thank Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, and all the other public figures who have contributed to the success of our talks in Rome. This gratitude goes particularly to President Sandro Pertini, with whom I had a productive meeting.

At the end of my visit I would like to express my satisfaction over our substantial and open talks, which were marked by a frank and constructive atmosphere as well as warm hospitality.

We know that the Italian Republic occupies a respected place in the international community and that its voice carries weight in international events. We were glad to accept the invitation to visit your country to continue the constructive political dialogue which I had last year in Berlin with Prime Minister Craxi. We agreed that this dialogue contributes to improving the political climate in Europe and to confidence-building in East-West relations, and should be further developed.

In the talks with leading politicians and other public figures in your country, a broad range of international and bilateral questions was discussed. In my meeting with Pope John Paul II, questions relating to preserving and safeguarding peace and the struggle against hunger and underdevelopment were prominent.

Our visit and the talks were particularly important because they took place at a time when people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over Hitler fascism. In this victory the antifascist resistance struggle of your people was also an important contribution.

Tomorrow Italy celebrates the 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism, which we warmly congratulate you on. The most important lesson of the struggle by the anti-Hitler coalition is: One must fight against war and prevent it before it breaks out. This requires all forces of reason and realism to unite over and above what divides them to preserve this hard-won peace.

It is therefore only logical that our talks with representatives of your country centered on the contribution of our states to preserving peace and improving the international situation. The talks have demonstrated that our two countries put forward corresponding or similar views on many questions.

We agreed that -- rather than confrontation and the arms race -- what is now needed are constructive steps toward reducing tensions, eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, preventing the militarization of space, and taking effective measures for nuclear and conventional disarmament.

We agreed in our conviction that the Geneva negotiations on the complex of space and nuclear weapons of strategic and medium-range offer an opportunity to change the world political situation for the better again.

In this connection we have underlined the GDR's support for the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which are aimed at arms limitation and disarmament, as well as preventing the militarization of space, and which are in the interest of a peaceful future for mankind.

We have also noted that GDR-Italian intergovernmental cooperation has reached a notable level and serves as an example. The talks have demonstrated the desire of the two states to lend new impetus to bilateral relations. This is testified among other things by the 10-year agreement on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation for the period 1985-1995, which was signed during our visit. One should also stress the continuation of political dialogue at a high level and at the highest level, as well as new prospects in cultural relations.

Allow me, before our departure, to assure you that the GDR is committed to preserving peace. Mindful of German history and historical experiences, preserving peace is a constitutional principle and irreversible state doctrine for the GDR. The GDR people have been and remain at the side of all who support the preservation of peace, international understanding, disarmament, and detente. We leave your country in the certainty that the further expansion of relations between the GDR and Italy serves these noble goals of mankind.

Seen Off by Craxi

LD241833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker has ended his 2-day official visit to Italy and left for Berlin by air this evening. At Rome's Ciampino Airport he was given a cordial send-off by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. Carabinieri formed a guard of honor for the special flight of the GDR head of state.

Telegram of Thanks to Craxi

LD242343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1749 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Rome, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Following the end of his official visit to the Italian Republic, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following state telegram while on board his aircraft to Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic:

"On leaving the Italian Republic, I once again thank you very warmly for the hospitality extended to myself and my entourage during our visit to your country. Our exchange of views, which was based on constructiveness and realism, was very useful and was marked by concern for the future of our peoples. The talks were characterized by the desire to strengthen trust among states in Europe and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. I am convinced that we will make a valuable contribution to this through further deepening friendly relations between our states."

Arrives in Berlin

LD242258 East Berlin ADN International Sevice in German 1942 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and his entourage arrived back in Berlin from Rome on 24 April. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport Erich Honecker was warmly welcomed by SED Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, as well as other members of the party and state leadership. The charge d'affairs of the Italian Republic to the GDR, Alessandro Serafini, was present.

HONECKER GREETS TORGAU MEETING PARTICIPANTS

LD250856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0201 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to the participants at the meeting of war veterans from the USSR and the United States in Torgau:

Dear participants at the Torgau meeting: I convey warm greetings to you on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the historic meeting of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the United States on the Elbe.

The meeting on 25 April 1945 in Torgau has gone down in history as a striking symbol of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over German fascism. The GDR welcomes the fact that war veterans of the USSR and the United States of America are taking the anniversary of this important event as an occasion to underline their joint strivings for peace, security and cooperation among the peoples at this historic place and in the spirit of the lessons of World War II.

Today, when the danger of a nuclear catastrophe exists, it is more necessary than ever to unite all forces of peace in a coalition of reason and realism. The GDR considers it the task of all peace forces to combat war before it breaks out.

The citizens of the GDR will in the future continue to do everything to fulfill the legacy of the anti-Hitler coalition and ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil.

I wish the meeting in Torgau success and the war veterans of the USSR, the United States and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition much success in their work for peace and international understanding.

OSKAR FISCHER ON WARSAW PACT ROLE, HISTORY

AU231521 East Berlin EINHEIT in German No 5, 85 pp 341-346

[Article by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer: "The Warsaw Pact -- an Instrument of Consistent Peace Policy"]

[Text] The price of victory over Hitler's fascism was steep. The German fascists must account for almost 50 million dead people. The USSR alone must mourn 20 million victims. The legacy of those dead constitutes a warning and duty for the peoples to struggle against war with all their might before weapons are used, nuclear bombs dropped, and nuclear missiles launched. It was in the interest of these important lessons of World War II that the USSR and the other socialist countries united in the Warsaw Pact by signing on 14 May 1955 the "Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance". This treaty was signed in the interest of guaranteeing their security and preserving peace in Europe. This step by the socialist countries to coordinate their foreign and security policy has stood the test of time. It is the USSR and the community of the socialist countries who have made a decisive contribution to the fact that the European peoples have been able to live and work in peace for 40 years now.

A New Type of Alliance

The main result of their 30-year cooperation within the Warsaw Pact is that a new world war has been prevented and peace preserved. The peaceful construction world by the socialist fraternal peoples has been reliably defended. The characteristic feature of the Warsaw Pact as a new type of political alliance and military coalition has been clearly obvious. As Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed: "The Warsaw Pact is the first military alliance whose major aim and decisive motivation for all its actions is to defend peace. This alliance of the socialist countries is a decisive factor in thwarting all the plans of the aggressive imperialist circles and a guarantee for the fact that Europe is enjoying its longest period of peace in its modern history. It proves that socialism needs and secures peace." (Footnote 1) (Erich Honecker: "Socialist Armed Forces: a Peace-Ensuring and Imposing Force," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Sep 84, p 3)

The Warsaw Pact is a voluntary alliance of the socialist countries, whose essence is and remains the close combat preparedness of the Marxist-Leninist parties. Its member-countries are closely linked to each other through their objective community of political, economic, and ideological principles and their socialist internationalism. Their cooperation is characterized by mutual fraternal aid and assistance and ensures that each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity is inviolable on the basis of mutual respect for the specific national interests and characteristics of all member-countries. Hence the stability, efficiency, and radiant quality of the Warsaw Pact.

What we hold in common illustrates -- and experience proves this -- that the coordination of foreign and security policy is greatly in keeping with the interests of all Warsaw Pact member-countries. This is of decisive importance to the fact that the socialist fraternal countries can today -- on the basis of the international authority of the overall socialist community and the Marxist-Leninist scientific theory on international relations -- actively and resourcefully bring their weight, individually and within the alliance, to bear in preserving peace and developing relations of peaceful coexistence. Led by the CPSU, the USSR, as the most powerful force of socialism, is bearing the brunt of the struggle to ensure peace and protect the community, and this especially through its enormous efforts to ensure the necessary strategic military balance.

The GDR is one of the countries that signed the Warsaw Pact in 1955. Its participaton in this socialist defense alliance was a logical step because the goals of the Warsaw Pact are also the goals of the first socialist peaceful state of workers and peasants on German soil. Side-by-side with its allies, the GDR has since that time made an active and reliable contribution to the policy of peace promoted by the Warsaw Pact. Located directly at the demarcation line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, it has proved each day to be a cornerstone for peace and socialism on the European Continent. Its indestructible friendship with the USSR and its deep roots in the socialist community are a decisive foundation for its present and future prosperity, for its prestige and authority in the struggle to prevent the threat of a nuclear war. Thus, our Republic attaches "great importance to the further strengthening and perfecting of the Warsaw Pact as a solid foundation of the socialist community, as the center for coordinating the socialist policy of peace, and as the embodiment of the socialist brothers-in-arms." (Footnote 2) (Ibid)

For European Security and Cooperation, Against the Arms Race

The creation of the Warsaw Pact 30 years ago was the necessary and only possible answer of the European socialist countries to the aggressive imperialist trend of material and intellectual preparation for war -- a trend flagrantly at variance with the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements and at variance with the UN Charter in which many principles were recognized for the first time under international law, principles for the general recognition of which the USSR had fought such a decisive battle even before World War II. With the recognition of this international legal act, the road for a peaceful and good-neighborly cooperation of peoples was paved. However, the United States and the other imperialist victorious states, in which the aggressive forces of capitalist monopoly, militant anti-Sovietism, and anti-communism had gained the upper hand, departed from the road of cooperation with the USSR, a road which had been followed during the days of the anti-Hitler coalition.

Instead of accepting the proposals made by the USSR in the postwar period that were aimed at guaranteeing collective security in Europe, they stirred up the "cold war" against socialism, fanned international tension, and thus established a trend that resulted in the division of Europe into two opposing military alliances.

A product of this trend was the foundation of the aggressive NATO in 1949, which created a military-political mechanism which was to enable the United States and its allies to practice an imperialist "policy of strength" toward the USSR and the other socialist countries. With this pact, U.S. imperialism also pursued the goal of strengthening its hegemony in Western Europe and of subjecting the participating countries to its aspirations for world supremacy.

NATO urged the arms race on, set up a network of military bases along the borders of the socialist countries, and furthered the reconstruction of the imperialist war potential in the FRG.

NATO also practiced a policy whose clear aim it is to make socialism "reversible". With the ratification of the Paris agreements and the FRG's entry into NATO, this pact was "pushed" directly to the borders of the European socialist countries and its anti-Soviet and anti-socialist direction of assault strengthened. Thus -- as the Warsaw Pact preamble noted -- the danger of a new war increased and the national security of the peaceful states was threatened. (Footnote 3) (See: The Organization of the Warsaw Pact, Documents and Materials, 1955-1980, GDR State Publishing House, Berlin 1980, p 17)

Following the creation of the Warsaw Pact, the coordination of the foreign and security policy of its participating countries proved to be an effective factor for securing peace and preventing the attempts of imperialism to put pressure on the socialist countries and interfere in their domestic affairs. Thus, Lenin's concept was proven, namely, that the peoples who have embarked upon the road of socialism "necessarily need a close military and economic alliance, because otherwise the capitalists will... overpower us individually and strangle us." (Footnote 4) (V.I. Lenin, Letter to the Workers and Peasants of the Ukraine on the Occasion of the Victory Over Denikin, Works, Volume 30, Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1961, p 286)

The history of international relations has known no political-military alliance like the Warsaw Pact, which so consistently and resolutely directs its efforts toward durably freeing the world from the burden of a threatening war. This actually is the idea of all initiatives that have been submitted over 30 years by the Warsaw Pact bodies -- by its supreme forum, the Consultative Political Committee, the Foreign Ministers Committee, the Defense Ministers Committee, and the Joint Secretariat. These proposals, which are always based on the principles of equality and equal security between the sides, always put forward practical ways of solving the most complicated problems of ensuring peace and lessening tension in interstate relations. One can legitimately note that the constructive initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries have had a decisive impact on the history of international relations of late and have considerably influenced the solution of fundamental problems of European and world politics.

Particular proof of this is the organization, progress, and results of the CSCE in 1975 in Helsinki. The cornerstone for what is the broadest collective international action since the anti-Hitlerite coalition in the interest of peace, security, and cooperation between states with differing social systems was laid through the Warsaw Pact member-countries' program of action included in the Bucharest Declaration of 1966. The participants in the Helsinki Conference endorsed the results of World War II and of the postwar development and set them down in an internationally binding form. They specified how to further struggle for lasting peace, security, and mutually advantageous cooperation as a common duty of peoples and states. With the Final Act of the conference -- especially the 10 principles of relations -- a political basis was also set for the road to a future collective security system in Europe, for application of the basic principles of peaceful coexistence as the foundation for establishing and developing relations between countries with differing social systems.

Today, 10 years after the memorable meeting of heads of states and governments from 35 countries in the Finnish capital, it is obvious that it is especially the Warsaw Pact member-countries that are conscientiously and resourcefully applying in all areas the code for peaceful cooperation agreed in the Final Act. The interests of peace and cooperation in Europe require that all signatories to the Helsinki Final Act act in this way. What has been achieved through great efforts should not be endangered, but must be carefully preserved and developed. Serious and responsible efforts from all who bear responsibility toward the peoples are necessary to reestablish an atmosphere of confidence, to strengthen international security, and to resume detente. Peace and security in Eruope require strict respect for the political-territorial realities which emerged in the wake of World War II and in postwar developments.

The most important goal of the coordinated peace policy of the Warsaw Pact member-countries is "to take effective measures aimed at general disarmament and at a ban on nuclear, hydrogen, and other mass-destruction weapons." (Footnote 5) ("The Organization of the Warsaw Pact, Documents and Materials," 1955-1980, p 18) Already in the fifties they alerted world public opinion to the danger posed for mankind by the nuclear arms race that was spurred on by aggressive and revanchist imperialist circles. The USSR and its allies not only gave warning in time, but also made proposals, offering the chance to put a halt to the nuclear arms race. They have always pursued this aim with great seriousness, with the necessary efforts, flexibility, and with readiness for compromise.

It is due to this purposeful policy that international agreements and bilateral conventions were concluded in the past decades, thus limiting and curbing the arms race, at least in certain areas. This includes the agreement on the banning of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water (1963); the agreement on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons (1968); the agreement on banning the deployment of nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons on seabeds, oceanbeds, and their subsoils (1971); and the convention on banning the development, production, and storing of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction (1972). Of far-reaching importance for ensuring peace and international security are the agreements between the USSR and the United States on the strategic limitation of offensive weapons (SALT I and SALT II, the ratification of which was, however, thwarted by Washington), the conclusion of which proved once again that it is possible to take effective measures to limit the arms race and reduce the danger of war.

Responsibility of failing to completely halt the arms race or curb the danger of nuclear world war falls solely on those who oppose the constant disarmament initiatives taken by the Warsaw Pact in all international forums created specifically for resolving this most important of all world problems, be this within the framework of the United Nations, the Geneva Disarmament Committee, the Vienna negotiations for reduction of armed forces and armanents in Central Europe, or the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

New Peace Initiatives by the Warsaw Pact

Instead of endorsing the constructive negotiation proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, the aggressive forces of imperialism, the United States in particular, wrecked the initiated process of detente and made the transition to a policy of arms build-up and confrontation. "Through qualitatively increasingly dangerous weapons, the United States is trying to achieve strategic military supremacy over the USSR and the socialist community. They are urging deployment of new first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe against the will of peoples. They are openly trying to militarize outer space and are preparing for 'star wars' which would turn the sky into an entrance-hall to hell." (Footnote 6) ("From the Politburo Report to the Ninth SED Central Committee Conference," reporter: Comrade Erich Honecker, Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1984, p 12) thus, 40 years after the end of World War II, peace is more endangered than ever. Mankind is faced with the danger of self-destruction if we are not able to halt the arms race and embark on the road to disarmament. Therefore, the appeal on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism and the liberation of the German people stresses with the required seriousness that the main conclusion of World War II and the legacy of antifascism are more topical than ever and that what is at stake is to unite all forces in a worldwide coalition of reason and realism in order to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries deem it possible to halt the fatal development of things and return to normal and peaceful relations. For at no time since World War II have the forces that oppose the trend of confrontation and arms build-up of the aggressive circles of imperialism been so strong as today. The peace movement of peoples encompasses all continents.

It is and will remain a factor which has to be taken into account by promoters of the nuclear arms race and of war preparations.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries are the most active and powerful forces in the struggle for an improvement in international relations and for preserving and securing peace. In the spirit of the foundation document of their alliance, they have given an appropriate reply to the exacerbation of the situation by the United States and NATO: They are strengthening their efforts for peace. The proposals in the Prague Declaration of January 1983, the Moscow Declaration of June 1983, and the CEMA Declaration of June 1984 are proof of this. It is the principled conviction of the Warsaw Pact member-countries that, given the goodwill of all sides seconded by mutual respect and strict observance of each other's sovereignty, including the differing alliance membership, there is no international problem that cannot be solved by peaceful means, through negotiations. Consequently, they are in favor of constructive dialogue with all forces willing to contribute to reducing international tension, reducing military confrontation, and averting the danger of a nuclear inferno. The experience of World War II and of the anti-Hitlerite coalition has taught us that the basic differences between socialist and capitalist countries do not rule out a common interest in peace and that wars must be fought against and prevented over and above all differences -- ideological ones as well -- and before resorting to weapons.

These historic experiences also constitute the basis of the position taken by the USSR at the recently begun Geneva negotiations with the United States, negotiations which were initiated by the USSR with the support of the other Warsaw Pact member-countries. According to the joint Soviet-American declaration, the aim of negotiations is to work out effective agreements with a view to preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, limiting and reducing the nuclear arms race, and strengthening strategic stability.

The USSR's position on the negotiations, stated Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is well known: "I can only stress again: We do not strive for unilateral advantages over the United States and the NATO countries and for military supremacy over those countries. We desire the cessation, not the continuation, of the arms race and therefore propose the freezing of nuclear arsenals and the halting of further missile deployments. We desire an actual and important reduction in stockpiled weapons and not the creation of newer weapons systems, be it in outer space or on earth." (Footnote 7) (Mikhail Gorbachev, speech at the Extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 12 Mar 1985, p 2)

The new Soviet-American negotiations may give new impetus to the activity of other international bodies dealing with questions of arms limitation, confidence-building, and security. This is true, for instance, of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament. With the Soviet-sponsored working document on basic conditions for an agreement on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on preservation of peaceful relations, the socialist countries are demonstrating their readiness to reach positive results as soon as possible.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries have always viewed the problem of arms limitation and disarmament in its entirety. They are prepared to limit and completely destroy any kind of weapon on the basis of agreements. Their position at the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe is determined by this principle. This principle is also true of their activity within the United Nations. Important and priority steps would be:

-- the obligation of all states possessing nuclear weapons who have not yet done so to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons;

-- a quantitative and qualitative freeze on all nuclear weapons;

-- an agreement on the complete and general banning of nuclear weapons tests;

-- the prevention of further development of any kind of nuclear weapons;

-- a complete ban and complete destruction of such mass-destruction weapons as chemical weapons, including the new binary weapons;

-- the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and of zones free of theatre nuclear weapons along the demarcation line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries have always stressed that the division of Europe into opposing military alliances has not been their choice. Therefore, they repeatedly declare their readiness to dissolve their defense alliance, provided the NATO states do the same. As a first step, the military organizations of both alliances could be dismantled and a mutual reduction of military activities could be started. These proposals are still unchanged and valid. However, as long as the NATO bloc exists and, moreover, strives to achieve military supremacy, it is necessary for the socialist countries to preserve their alliance at the level of the dictates of the time.

This is, last but not least, necessary because of the revival of revanchist forces, especially in the FRG, who openly call for revision of the foundations of peace in Europe -- of the borders between European countries and of other territorial-political realities that emerged in the wake of World War II. It is time to bury such concepts and appeals which only harm the interests of peace, understanding, and good-neighborly relations in Europe. Through the decisions of the anti-Hitlerite coalition of Yalta and Potsdam, the Final Act of Helsinki, and through the overall European agreements, the inevitable and stable foundation of a European peace system was created. What is at stake now is the further strengthening of this foundation.

Our Republic will continue to actively contribute -- within the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-countries -- to giving concrete shape to the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries aimed at achieving peace, and a lasting improvement of the situation in Europe and in international relations. This foreign policy line of our socialist state "corresponds to the pledge made before the whole world: To do all in our power so that war will never again emanate from German soil" (Footnote 8) (Erich Honecker, "A Turn For The Better in World Policy is Necessary and Possible" NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Jan 1985, p 1)

GOETTING-LED FRIENDSHIP GROUP VISITS PRC

For Beijing XINHUA accounts of the visit by the GDR League for Friendship Among the Peoples to China, a visit led by Gerald Goetting, vice-president of the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber and vice-chairman of the State Council, see the Eastern Europe section of the 16 April China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNIQUE ON ROMANIAN PREMIER DASCALESCU'S VISIT

AU241903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 24 Apr 85

["Communique on the Official Friendship Visit by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to the Hungarian People's Republic" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Budapest (AGERPRES) 24/4/1985 -- On April 23 and 24, 1985, Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, paid an official visit of friendship to the Hungarian People's Republic, as guest of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of that country.

The Romanian prime minister was received by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. During the talks, which proceeded in a frank and comradely atmosphere, views were exchanged on the state of the Romanian-Hungarian relations and on the development of cooperation between the two countries.

The Romanian prime minister laid floral wreaths at the Memorial to the Romanian Heroes at Rakosliget and at the Memorial to the Hungarian Heroes in Budapest.

The two prime ministers conducted talks during which they informed each other about achievements and experience in the socialist construction, assessed the bilateral relations and analyzed the possibilities to further develop them, exchanged views on current international issues. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Peoples Republic signed an aide-memoire on the development of economic cooperation.

The premiers highlighted the particular importance of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance renewed in 1972 and of the summit accords reached in 1977, in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, in the development of relations of good neighborhood, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic. They stressed the determinant role of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the importance of the meetings and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in the development of the manysided Romanian-Hungarian collaboration. The two countries' governments' will was reiterated to further work to carry out summit decisions and to single out possibilities to develop these relations in keeping with both sides' interests.

The two prime ministers examined the stage of the bilateral economic relations and noted the growing course of the Romanian-Hungarian economic cooperation, despite all the difficulties caused by the adverse economic situation worldwide.

They pointed to the need to take better advantage of the possibilities to expand cooperation in economy, trade exchanges, production cooperation and specialization, given the two countries' growing economic potential and their geographic proximity. Stress was laid on the rise in goods exchange in the past year, on the two countries' mutual interest in collaborating to produce road transport means, machine-tools, electronic equipment and computation techniques, in metallurgy, chemistry, drugs, pestkillers -- domains which provide a real base to boost economic relations.

Examining the activity of the joint commission, the two prime ministers instructed it to take steady action for the fulfillment of the understandings covenanted between the two parties.

The two prime ministers agreed to finalize in a short delay the protocol on the coordination of the next five-year plans, the Long-Term Programme on the Development of Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic, the accord on the trade exchanges and payments between the two countries over 1986-1990, in order to provide for stable long-term trade exchanges

The two sides also reiterated their wish to work to develop the manysided economic and technico-scientific cooperation, in keeping with the decisions made during the CMEA economic summit.

The two premiers underscored the importance of the development of collaboration in culture, education, science, health protection, sports, mass media, and in other fields.

They expressed the belief that the promotion of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples' progressive and revolutionary traditions, exchanges and the mutual knowledge of material and spiritual values contributed to the strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples, to the deepening of mutual esteem.

In connection with the current issues of the international situation, the two premiers expressed their governments' concern over the dangers threatening world peace and security. They reasserted their states' resolve, as Warsaw Treaty members, to resolutely work, with the other states in the membership of the Warsaw Treaty, with the other socialist states, with all the states of the world, for the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear race first and foremost, to defend peace and to develop a broad international mutually advantageous cooperation.

The talks between the two prime ministers proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and contributed to the development of bilateral relations, to the deepening of the cooperation between the two countries and to the consolidation of the Romanian-Hungarian friendship.

Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, invited Gyorgy Lazar to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CHANCE OF INCREASED TRADE WITH ROMANIA FORESEEN

AU221152 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Apr 85 p 10

[Article signed G.F.P.: "Hungarian-Romanian Economic Cooperation -- Specialization and Division of Labor"]

[Text] In Hungary there has been an increase in the interest shown in the economic life of the neighboring socialist countries. The experts consider it increasingly important to exchange experiences. This is the case with Romania, too, as the favorable opportunities derived from proximity have a tempting effect for both the Hungarian and Romanian experts. This was also shown at the Bucharest fair last October when the Hungarian pavilion's information booth could hardly satisfy the demand for brochures. The two countries' prime ministers last met in July 1982 and we can also regard as important the meeting of the Hungarian-Romanian mixed committee on economic cooperation held on 17 May 1984.

Similar talks have recently been held in Budapest as well. The experts concluded with satisfaction that economic relations between the two countries have recently been characterized by faster development in several areas. This can at the same time create a good basis for the expansion of our cooperation and better utilization of our possibilities.

The fact that the two countries of identical social order are CEMA members is, of course, of great importance. Within this framework, it would be useful to expand the production cooperation and production specialization and to exploit undiscovered resources. The cooperation and specialization agreements -- which the countries wish to extend until 1990 -- can create a good basis for the expansion of existing cooperation frameworks. This can create conditions for the signing of new agreements. Possibilities are open for the expansion of production relations primarily in the vehicle industry, agricultural machine production, and the chemical industry.

There are also possibilities for the operation of mixed enterprises and for extending their activity to third countries. The proximity of the two countries means that they have to cooperate closely in the areas of river control and water management. The traditions of Hungary and Romania and the economic structure developed so far enable a rational division of labor; the two countries must avoid the development of inefficient parallel production structures. Within the framework of scientific cooperation, both sides will have to strive in the future to see that the results achieved serve concrete production goals particularly in robot technology and biotechnics.

Among the foundations for the development of economic relations are the meetings held in Debrecen and Nagyvarad in 1977. At that time, Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu discussed, among other things, the further development of economic relations. The agreements signed on that occasion set out as a goal the increase of economic cooperation, including the development of specialization and cooperation. To achieve this goal, it was decided to enlarge the small-scale border area traffic zone. This opens possibilities for the expansion of the variety of consumer goods on both sides. The provisions for the turnover of goods for the years 1986-90 synchronized so far between the two countries will create conditions for the stability of economic relations.

The regular meeting between the Hungarian and Romanian party and state organs ensure an adequate political and professional basis for the possibility to translate the agreements achieved so far into practice. Thus, there is hope for the further increase in the turnover of goods between the two countries in 1985.

COOPERATION, CONTACTS WITH ROMANIA URGED

AU241027 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Guest From Bucharest"]

[Text] Today we expect the arrival of the Romanian premier, Constantin Dascalescu, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, Council of Ministers premier. This meeting is an integral part of the series of top level discussions of the two countries. It is in the direct interest of our country to hold meetings of this kind regularly and continuously.

The cooperation of the two parties, the MSZMP and the RCP, plays an important role in relations between Hungary and Romania. For the future also, the basis of improving links is considered to be the agreements adopted in 1977 by Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceasescu at the meetings in Debrecen and Nagyvarad.

Hungary has always considered it important to improve relations with the SR of Romania. Our ambition is to create and maintain a natural and good-neighborly relationship with Romania, to strengthen the friendship of the Hungarian and Romanian nations, and to multilaterally improve the cooperation of the two countries. From this coming meeting of the premiers we expect a further development of the friendship and an improvement of relations. The two heads of government will look at the progress of the Hungarian-Romanian cooperation and the possibilities for its development, they will discuss current international issues and brief each other about the progress of the countries' internal developments.

In improving cooperation, the two countries can rely on a mutual socialist basis, similar aims supported by agreements, and on their belonging to the same alliance system. We consider as an important field of cooperation the development of economic relations. We would like to improve all aspects of cooperation so that the exchange of goods will increase in such a way that economic forms will develop, resulting in lasting relations.

In the cooperation between the two countries a role of great political importance is played by direct contact between the populations, travel by relatives, and tourist traffic. It is in the two countries' mutual interest to ease the contact between the citizens and reduce the obstacles in this respect. The nationalities living on the territories of the two countries could act as a stimulus in the development of Hungarian-Romanian relations and could serve as a bridge for expanding the fraternal relationship of our peoples.

RADIO PROGRAM INTERVIEWS TRADE MINISTER VERESS

LD241925 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0230 GMT on 24 April features Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress as its guest on the "Good Morning" program. According to the announcer, Veress' appearance was widely publicized last week, so listeners have been able to phone in their questions over the last few days. He explains that the questions have been logged and summarized and that they will be read to Veress during the 0230 GMT and succeeding domestic news portions of the program as it continues during the morning.

The first question asks if the past severe winter affected the Hungarian economy. Veress replies that, as is widely known, output fell in some sectors due to the weather, therefore the production of some items which could have found a market abroad has been disrupted. He adds that this also made it necessary to increase energy imports, which will have a harmful impact on Hungary's foreign trade balance, although no figures are yet available.

Next there is a question from two university students from Budapest about what bearing daily events in foreign politics may have on Hungary's foreign trade activity. In his reply Veress emphasizes the importance of long-term processes rather than daily events, and says: "I would not refer to daily political events but rather to a tendency which has gone on for quite a while. The existence of political tensions in the international arena does not hinder our economic ties visibly nor in a manner that can be accurately measured, but neither does it encourage them."

To another question, on the ratio of nonruble-accounting trade to ruble-accounting trade, and what the foreign trade minister thinks about this subject, Veress replies:

"In view of the fact that several socialist countries belong to the sphere of nonruble trade and our trade with them belongs to the nonruble-accounting sphere, the ratio of nonruble-accounting trade today is somewhat larger than the ratio of ruble-accounting trade; it exceeds 50 percent, while ruble-accounting trade is slightly below 50 percent. Now there is no need to pass judgment on this, either from an economic or a political point of view, because this is an objective fact that has evolved. This has evolved on the basis of possibilities and interests of the partner countries and it may be modified in the future, or then again it may not be modified. In both cases objective economic necessities and possibilities are reflected in the figures and nothing else."

According to the announcer, the question most frequently asked by listeners is whether there are plans to increase the domestic choice of goods through imports. Veress explains that about 15 percent of the goods offered on the domestic market are imported and that Hungarian consumers will continue to be supplied with imported goods at the present level, and the choice may even be widened.

A query from a listener in Budapest notes that Hungary is an aluminum power, and he asks if it would be possible to cover the entire oil import of the country from the money made on aluminum. In reply, Veress first explains that for Hungary to be a world power in aluminum, cheap available energy for smelting and the appropriate processing capacity will also be required, and these the country lacks. As for the income obtained from aluminum, he says:

"The belief is not unjustified that aluminum is a significant treasure of our country -- or rather, that bauxite is. But to answer this question: Two items can never be contrasted in this way -- in other words, that we should cover the import of one commodity with the import of the other -- because the question then arises: What will happen to all the other items? The entire range of Hungarian exports must cover the entire range of Hungarian imports. I must add that it would not be very beneficial if international trade, including socialist trade, started linking individual items this way."

The announcer reads this question from Gyor: Does Hungary take any separate action in the interest of achieving success in the negotiations between the Common Market and CEMA? To this Veress answers: "We represent our own policies in this matter, as well as in others, very openly and sincerely. This is known in the West; our partners and allies are also aware of Hungary's stance and intentions. We support CEMA's endeavors to develop and find solutions for relations between the EEC and CEMA, but we also represent our own national interests in the system of relations with our Western partners. The two aspects are not mutually exclusive; the two support each other and may even strengthen each other."

Another question asks if Margaret Thatcher's visit to Budapest benefited Hungarian-British trade. Veress replies: "I am certain that it did benefit, because it encouraged British business circles. Just 2 months after the visit we were able to organize a successful Hungarian economic presence in London and in other British cities. These events were well received; they facilitated specialized negotiations, and trade between ourselves and Great Britain took an upturn."

Asked if he could possibly be aware of the severe shortage of cars in Hungary as he drives around in his Mercedes, Veress answers that he owns a Lada 1500 and does not have a Mercedes at work, only a BMW 2000, which is nearly as good as a Mercedes in his opinion.

To a question on car imports and possible talks with Japanese car manufacturers, he responds: "The annual import of cars into Hungary is roughly 100,000. Taking real demands into consideration, this should be 110,000 to 120,000. Expressed in dollar terms and talking about small cars, this would mean between $400 million and $500 million if we obtained them from other sources. So far, it has been in our interest to import these vehicles from ruble-accounting areas. This is how we have been able to create part of the conditions for purchase, mainly by balancing it with the export of Hungarian engineering products."

Veress continues: "On the other hand, we must not forget that in an interstate agreement the partner also wants to sell, and a condition of the establishment of the agreement is how many cars, for instance, he can deliver to the Hungarians. It is well known that there have been, and still are, supply problems. We have therefore made, and are still making, efforts to increase our imports from Yugoslavia, for example. In the interstate agreements signed recently we raised the quota of imported cars from Romania and the CSSR.

"Negotiations are under way with car manufacturers from Western Europe, America, and Japan for the import of at least a few thousand cars, a few thousand initially. One of the problems is for us to find the suitable Hungarian goods in exchange. In other words, we would also like to export something in exchange. This is what the negotiations are centered around. I would not dare to promise anyone that they can be certain about the arrival of Japanese cars in the near future, but we are making efforts."

On the matter of Hungary's foreign debt, Veress points out that this really is not his responsibility, noting: "On this question other economic leaders more involved with this subject than myself, such as officials of the Hungarian National Bank, have already made statements, so all I can do is to repeat what they have said: Our so-called net debt -- meaning to subtract our own demands from others', because we are also owed, and our own reserves from the entire debt stock -- is barely more than $4 billion dollars. This is a significant sum, but for an economy the size of ours it is bearable. We are nevertheless trying to reduce it because interest rates are high. Interest rates are around 10 percent or higher, and this takes money away from the Hungarian national income.

"For the Hungarian consumer this means that money is taken away from the portion of the national income that would be distributed among the consumers. I would not be able to give an accurate percentage for the loss to the consumer. It is not large enough to cause severe problems in living standards, but it is enough to ensure that the supply of certain goods is not as good as we would wish. I consider the possibility of a further reduction as guaranteed, but very good work is required for this in 1985. And this is not easy, because it is not only we who determine this but external circumstances, such as market opportunities, the money market, and international politics. But these are the circumstances in which we must live."

Answering a question about the possible convertibility of the forint, Veress repeats earlier statements that due to changes that have taken place in theworld economy since 1982, a decision to make the Hungarian currency convertible has had to be deferred, but the matter has not been taken off the agenda. The idea is still a logical part of the entire Hungarian economic management system and development policy, he states.

Asked if he is satisfied with his talks during his recent visit to China, Veress responds: "A gap of more than 1 and 1/2 years [as heard] had to be made up with our activities in the past 2 years in our relations with China.

This activity has two sides: They are making efforts and we are making efforts to not only settle but develop our relationship, because these ties are already settled and friendly. My trip was successful, but many other leaders have made the trip from here to there and from there to here, and all such meetings have given a significant new impetus. Just to illustrate growth: There have been leaps ranging from 30 to 80 percent annually in our trade. Obviously, it is easier to take large steps when you start from such a low level."

At the end of the interview, after the international news at 0500 GMT, the announcer says that the questions Veress could not answer for lack of time will be dealt with in a future issue of the economics weekly HETI-VILAGGAZDASAG and in MAGYAR HIRLAP, and that private questions will be answered by letter.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

LD250811 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, National Assembly president and MSZMP Politburo member, has left for Moscow. He was invited by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

MTI REPORTS PROVINCIAL NOMINATING MEETINGS

LD191725 Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 19 (MTI) -- There is more interest than ever before in the parliamentary nominating meetings being held throughout the country. At the elections to be held on June 8, 1985, 387 mps and almost 45 thousand local council members are to be elected. Under the election law enacted on December 22, 1983, each constituency has to nominate at least two candidates.

The majority of the People's Front committees have prposed candidates whom the population is willing to accept as representatives of their interests in National Assembly, the highest organ of state authority in Hungary. Although first and second candidates have not been refused, third and fourth candidates have been proposed and received the ratio of votes required for official candidacy. Voters are requesting specific action from combat local problems. There were occasions that candidates expressed surprised at their nomination, and requests to be allowed to abstain because of other duties.

The first nominating meetings has taken place in all the ten constituencies of Zala County. Altogether 25 candidates were nominated as three candidates were put on the list in Keszthely, Nagykanizsa and Zalaszentgrot, and four in constituency No. 8, at Zalaszabar.

In Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen, northern Hungary, 30 nominating meetings have taken place. There was three nominations in seven constituencies and in one four.

In Komarom County, a transdanubian industrial region, nominating meetings were held in nine constituencies. Keen interest was shown particularly by young people. Third and fourth candidates were proposed in seven constituencies. However, with the exception of one, the additional nominees, with a single exception, asked to be realeased from the duty because of other social engagements, or failed to receive the required number of votes.

WFTU SESSION ENDS IN BUDAPEST 18 APRIL

AU221103 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] MTI -- The 33d session of the WFTU Bureau ended with the closing speech of the chairman, Sandor Gaspar, Politburo member and Presidential Council vice president, at Balatonfured on Thursday, 18 April.

In a comprehensive debate the activity of the world federation was discussed, and further tasks on different continents were set. The participants were satisfied to see that, despite difficulties and problems, the trade union movement is successfully developing and getting stronger on the various continents. The unity of action between trade unions of different orientations is broadening within the struggle to protect the life and working conditions of the workers, and achieve peace and the progress of society, and preserve national independence.

The session participants unanimously declared that it is necessary to work out a strategy and tactics, bearing in mind the nature of things on various continents, to enable the WFTU to expand its activities, increase its efficiency, and broaden its unity of action.

It was emphasized that improvements are needed in the regional activities of the WFTU during the preparations for the 11th WFTU Congress.

Representation was heard by the Women's Committee about the WFTU's activities for the rights and the protection of women. A WFTU statement was formulated in connection with the UN's Women's Decade program and the World Conference of Women where the results of the above program are to be analyzed.

The participants in the sessions discussed some of the questions of the preparations for the 11th WFTU Congress. A working committee for preparing the congress documents was also formed.

SOVIET CONSTRUCTION OFFICIAL RECEIVED FOR TALKS

LD191804 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 19 (MTI) — Hungarian-Soviet construction talks were held in Budapest from April 15 to 19. The two delegations were headed by Laszlo Somogyi, Hungarian minister of construction and town planning, and Sergey Bashilov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Construction.

The sides surveyed achievements in bilateral technical and scientific relations and defined the main cooperation for the period 1986-1990. In joint work the parties are to give priority to renovation and the use of industrial robots in the manufacture of concrete structures. Views were exchanged on the development of the management of the branch, investment and construction, and incentive systems to improve efficiency.

Sergey Bashilov met Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Soviet delegation left Budapest on Friday, 19 April.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES MAY DAY PREPARATIONS, ECONOMY

LD232207 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The Politburo of the party Central Committee has acquainted itself with a report on the preparations and program for workers' day -- May Day. This year's May Day, continuing and enriching the achievements of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, is linked with the momentous anniversaries that fall within this year: the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the restoration of the Western and northern territories to the homeland. The marches and rallies, as manifestations of the unity of the working class, of the working people of the town and the countryside, will constitute an expression of social esteem for honest toil and an occasion for reminiscences and holiday relaxation.

Consideration of the sociopolitical and economic situation ascertained further progress in consolidating the process of stabilization. Following the difficult winter months, industrial production gradually began to rise again in March. Plans for action to strengthen the growth tendencies in the economy and to raise the people's living standards will be put forward in the assumptions of the national socioeconomic plan for the coming 5 years.

The Politburo assessed the course of the accountability campaign within the PZPR, and stated that it has demonstrated an increase in the activity and efficiency of party organizations. In connection with the forthcoming PZPR Central Committee Plenum, to be devoted to the role and tasks of the intelligentsia in the socialist development of Poland, the Politburo acquainted itself with the sociopolitical situation in academic circles and with their social and material circumstances. The tasks facing the party in this area, particularly in higher education, were discussed.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY

AU231359 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 19 April the Council of Ministers examined alternatives to the 1986-90 Socioeconomic Plan, which seek to ensure a permanent potential for effective development of the economy and to strengthen the material conditions for gradually improving living standards.

These goals will be achieved primarily through increased production, exports, and investments to modernize the economy. The effectiveness of economic management should increase the energy and material intensiveness of production should be reduced, and the exploitation of production equipment should be improved.

The Council of Ministers adopted three alternatives to the national socioeconomic plan for the coming 5-year period as basic alternatives. Each alternative provides for a gradual increase in consumption and for halting the depreciation of capital equipment. The alternatives have different indicators for increases in consumption, in production equipment, and in outlays of the development of nonmaterial services. They also differ in the indicators for improvements in productivity and for reductions in material and energy intensiveness.

These alternatives will be subjected to public discussions, which will determine the country's development in line with the people's wishes.

The Council of Ministers also examined the draft principles of the fiscal policy in 1986-90.

Restoring and consolidating the state's overall fiscal balance is one of the main tasks of fiscal policy in the next few years. It is necessary for us to be able to finance the entire national economy, including social needs, from the resources created by this economy and to pay for our obligations in economic relations with foreign countries. It is also necessary to fiscally stimulate the process of gradually eliminating disproportions between the main areas of the economy and between the domestic economy on the one hand, and foreign trade and payments on the other. In the course of our efforts to use finance in balancing the consumption market, we will strengthen the price-intensive function of turnover taxation. We will also increase the impact of finances on creating demand for investments, on shaping the structure of this demand, and on improving the processes by which investments are implemented.

An active and consistent payment policy in relations with foreign countries will help restore external balance. In our trade with the socialist countries we will provide fiscal conditions conducive to further development of mutual trade as an expression of intensifying cooperation with CEMA countries. In our relations with the capitalist countries it is necessary to create conditions for increasing exports and imports through normalizing fiscal-credit relations and properly utilizing the credit grants for supplying the economy with production materials and for implementing modern industrial investment undertakings.

PZPR CC INTERNAL COMMISSION ON DISCIPLINE, CHURCH

AU231706 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Apr 85 pp 1 - 2

[Anna Pawlowska report]

[Excerpt] An objective picture of the party, an analysis of the quality and distribution of its forces, and an assessment of the extent and effectiveness of its influence are essential in order to gain -- prior to the 10th congress -- an answer to the following question: How many and what kind of tasks should the party assume in the nearest future?

Such a thought illuminated the 19 April meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Internal Party Commission, chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

The subject of the talks was the course and political results of the party accountability campaign; and its basis, apart from the opening address by Kazimierz Cypryniak, director of the Central Committee Organization Department, was provided by collective assessments worked out on the basis of voivodship committee reports.

The party picture presenting itself against the background of campaign confirms the positive political-organizatinal and ideological trends, the strengthening of primary party bodies, and the cohesion of aktivs. Commission members who had taken a very lively part in accountability meetings and conferences, and not just in those in their own areas, wondered during the discussion if this was a real picture which conforms to party "daily life" and whether perhaps it had been beautified to suit the conferences. Verification of the party picture turned out to be positive, and this kind of concern is also a sign of the changes in party thinking that have taken place. It is worth adding that it was also considered whether all Central Committee members had made their proper personal contributions to the meetings and conferences, especially at primary level.

It is no wonder that in such an atmosphere the talks concentrated not on achievements but on the shortcomings of party work revealed during the campaign.

These shortcomings included a lack of boldness by many primary party organizations in implementing the party cadres policy and in leaving this work to party cells; the insufficient individualization of party tasks; weakness on the part of many primary party organizations and generally insufficient activity among the community of private farmers; and an avoidance by some party members of politically difficult discussions.

A particularly great amount of attention was devoted to the rebuilding of party ranks. It was stressed that reporting for party membership, especially by young people, depends directly on the energy and effective activity of party organizations. A warning was given against exaggerating the party's growth and against the loss of quality criteria. The supreme party responsibility of those comrades who issue membership recommendations for party candidate members was stressed. Mention was made of comrades who introduce to the party really valuable people and thus give an example of intelligent long-term training work. This is all the more important because in many communities young candidate members are presently being subjected to strong organized pressure to make them change their minds.

The problem of attitudes toward the aggressive political activities of some clergymen and a part of the church hierarchy occupied a place in the talks. Attention was drawn to the fact that a correct structure of state-church relations in accordance with the law is determined not only at the level of the central authorities and Episcopate, but also at the rural district leader and parish priest level. Principled attitudes and militant activity are also needed there, in the rural districts and small towns. That is why it seems necessary to educate party aktivs in these issues in such a way that they may have no doubts where the dividing line between state-approved tolerance of individual opinion and the struggle for a secular state and secular institution lies.

The commission recognized that the prepared material merits recommendation to the Politburo and stressed that the assessment of the accountability campaign and the conclusion stemming from this are an important part of the preparations for the 20th Central Committee plenum, which will be devoted to a detailed analysis of the state of the party. Similarly, the results of the campaign form a basis for assessing the degree of implementation of the ninth congress resolutions and reveal what is to be done in this sphere in the coming months.

GOVERNMENT, EPISCOPATE COMMISSION HOLDS TALKS

LD241702 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] A meeting of the PPR-Episcopate Commission of Representatives has been held. Factors which made good relations between state and the church difficult and methods of eliminating them were discussed.

The commission acquainted itself with the work on draft regulations on the legal status of the church, and also with the state of talks concerning higher church schools. The issues of registering printing equipment belonging to the church and or organizing pilgrimages were also discussed.

The commission ascertained progress in the talks on these issues and called for their finalization as quickly as possible.

1950 STATE-CHURCH AGREEMENT REAFFIRMED

AU181414 Warsaw TRYBYNA LUDU in Polish 15 Apr 85 p 3

[Article signed "J.R.": "The State and the Church -- Current Premises for Historic Accord"]

[Excerpts] On 14 April 1950 an important measure was taken to unite the Polish people on the conviction that the good of the nation and the state is an overriding value. On that day representatives of the Polish Government and the Episcopate of the Catholic Church signed an agreement on the basic principles of mutual relations.

The first agreement between the socialist state and the Catholic Church helped consolidate the conviction of the Polish people that the good of the fatherland is more important than differences in crucial views and that it is possible for the sake of this good to tighten cooperation between believers and nonbelievers and between the Marxists and the Catholics.

The positive values of the 1950 agreement are being continued by the state's religious policy defined in the 1952 Constitution. In line with the unchanging principles of this policy, all citizens have the same rights, regardless of differences in their nationality, race, and confession, and the propagation of hatred, contempt, disputes, and defamation on account of these differences is prohibited. People's Poland ensures freedom of conscience for its citizens and freedom of religious rights for the Catholic and other churches. People's Poland bases its religious policy on the separation of the church from the state.

That is why our Constitution treats the violation of religious freedom and the abuse of this freedom against the good of the state as violations of the laws and the principles of community life.

The anniversary of the historic state-church agreement makes it expedient to state that the basic reasons for its existence have been reaffirmed. Good state-church relations are in the vital interest of the state and people. One of the most important purposes of these relations today is the effective elimination of events that disturb social peace and that are manifested by abuses of places of worship for political attacks against the socialist state, attacks that undermine the principles of national accord, and by frequent attempts to incite the dark heritage of fanaticism and intolerance.

Both past experience and the needs of the present make it necessary to resist these threats. After all, the important goal of all our citizens -- belivers and nonbelievers -- is to build a successful future for our fatherland in an atmosphere of mutual respect and enlightened tolerance.

LEADERS GREET USSR ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU241009 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committeegeneral secretary, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 40th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Treaty]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and Comrade Nikolay Alexandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow:

Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, and the communists and people of Poland, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, Communists, and the entire fraternal Soviet people sincere greetings and best wishes on the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance by the PPR and the USSR.

The Polish-Soviet treaty signed on 21 April, 1945 was an expression of the historic breakthrough that had occurred in relations between our peoples. It reflected a unity of class and national interests. The Polish-Soviet alliance took shape and solidified during the joint battle against German fascism. It was forged by the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms on the battle trail leading from Lenino to Berlin. The alliance with the USSR assured Poland of its rightful place in the postwar world and created conditions for a safe socialist development.

The enormous value of the Polish-Soviet treaty proved itself during the first postwar years when the USSR's internationalist aid served to raise our country from the ruins and rubble and later achieve historic progress in all areas of life.

At present, relations between the PPR and USSR are marked by comprehensive dynamic development and far-reaching prospects. Eminent confirmation of this is the "Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the PPR and USSR Until the Year 2000," which was signed in May 1984. This program will permit a more effective use of the production and intellectual potential of our countries.

The Polish-Soviet alliance has been and will remain an incontestable guarantee of Poland's existence within secure and just borders. The further enhancement of this treaty is a foundation of Polish foreign policy.

Together with the other countries of the socialist community, the PPR and USSR are speaking out against imperialism's policy of confrontation, and opposing the arms race with a realistic program for avoiding the danger of nuclear catastrophe. We are in full solidarity with the Soviet peace and disarmament initiatives, which also express Polish society's most profound interests.

Basing ourselves on the great historic achievement of 40 years of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation, we will continue to strengthen and comprehensively develop it for the good of both fraternal nations.

Accept, dear comrades, best wishes for further successes in communist construction and in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, PPR State Council chairman

PREMIER DASCALESCU RETURNS FROM HUNGARY

AU241942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/4/1985 -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned to Bucharest on April 24 in the evening, after an official visit of friendship in the Hungarian People's Republic.

Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and other members of the government were present to attend the arrival at the Otopeni Airport. Tibor Hodicska, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bucharest and members of his embassy, were also present.

At the departure from the Ferihegy Airport in Budapest the Romanian prime minister was seen off by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, by members of the government and other Hungarian officials.

SWEDISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU231903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1985 -- A delegation of the Social Democratic Labour Party [SDMLP] Sweden headed by Ake Gustafsson, member of the party's executive leadership, deputy to the Riksdag, paid a visit to Romania over April 20-23, 1985.

The delegation had talks at the CC of the RCP with Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. Views were exchanged on the current activities and preoccupations of the RCP and SDMLP of Sweden, with emphasis on both parties' wish to promote and further develop the bilateral collaboration in the interests of expanding and strengthening the good relations between Romania and Sweden, of the friendship between the Romanian and Swedish peoples.

As part of the approach to aspects of the international situation, emphasis was placed on the closeness or similarity of the two parties' position as regards the struggle for peace in Europe and the world over, for disarmament, nuclear above all, and the two parties' determination was pointed out to contribute in future, as well, to the settlement of the big issues facing mankind in the interests of all peoples.

The talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

While in Romania, the delegation of the SDMLP of Sweden had talks at the Grand National Assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the State Planning Committee and other central institutions, visited economic and socio-cultural units in Bucharest and Brasov and the resorts in the Prahova Valley.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVES NEW PRC ENVOY

AU221250 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania, on 19 April received Yu Hongliang, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the SR of Romania, in connection with his accreditation.

PLANINC, OFFICIALS VIEW FOREIGN EXCHANGE LAW

LD242218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a meeting in the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber today, prominent Yugoslav businessmen voiced support for permanent solutions formulated in the new draft law on foreign exchange, but were not unanimous in assessing the value of transitional solutions. Convertability of the dinar and free imports and exports within the framework of a balanced balance of payments represent the foundations of the permanent solutions, but transitional provisions envisage imposition of restrictions on imports and payments to foreign partners.

Apart from [word indistinct] leading businessmen, the meeting was attended by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]; Borisav Srebric, vice president of the FEC; Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance; and Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade.

In an introductory statement, Srebric particularly stressed that there is no danger that banks will form a closed circle and hold foreign exchange for their members alone. The nature of the proposed foreign exchange system precludes this because it does not allow the banks to dispose of foreign exchange on their own behalf. Apart from this, he said, the Yugoslav National Bank would regulate the amount of foreign exchange authorized banks would be able to hold abroad. Anything in excess of this would have to be sold on the foreign exchange market.

The proposed solutions, Srebric stressed, would bring payments made abroad in line with the country's balance of payments capability, because we will not be able to go any further over the next several years than the present rescheduling of our debts allows. By next year, a quarter of our foreign exchange income would be spent to meet fixed and guaranteed obligations, while the remaining three quarters would be enough to cover the economy's total reproduction needs.

Dragutin Kosovac (Energoinvest) expressed the view that the proposed concept of the new foreign exchange system reduces the role of associated labor, completely eliminates the responsibilities of the republics, and powerfully strengthen the Federal Administration and the role of the banks.

Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, expressed the opposing view that the new foreign exchange solutions would reduce administrative interference in this field.

Speaking at the end of the discussion, Milka Planinc said that the new foreign exchange law would not achieve even a minimum effect unless there is a united political will to implement it.

The discussion with businessmen, the president of the FEC said, reveals a greater degree of unity than will be possible elsewhere. She stressed that the economy has obviously become convinced that a permanent orientation toward export is demanded by the country's entire strategy and not only by the need to repay debts.

Planinc said that the government considered a number of variants of the new foreign exchange law and even the possibility of introducing a two-tiered foreign exchange rate, one free, the other administratively fixed, but it concluded that this would cause very steep inflation. However, she said that the FEC is not dogmatic and is open to suggestions benefiting the country's progress.

The plan is to have as little administrative interference as possible and as much direct application as possible of the new law that incorporates solutions favoring exports, Planinc stressed. She said, as an example, that if the country's annual balance of payments fails to be realized, the first measures adopted would be aimed at boosting exports, primarily by means of an active exchange rate for the dinar. Enterprises producing mainly for export would be spared any later possible restrictions.

The system of combined foreign exchange and commodity trade regime, Planinc went on, should ensure funds for payments abroad. The Yugoslav National Bank will intervene if there is a halt in the flow of funds into the foreign exchange market.

The FEC is in favor of economic criteria in the activity of the banks and functioning of the banking mechanism in order to prevent the "territorialization" of foreign exchange or, in other words, the regional concentration of its circulation in the country, Planinc pointed out, adding that the intention is not to replace the 8 balance-of-payments classifications of the republics and the provinces with 16 such positions of the banks.

The period of time during which the transitional solutions would be in force until we achieve the convertibility of the dinar and free imports and exports would depend on the extent to which society is ready to support rigorous anti-inflation measures envisaged in the program accompanying the new foreign exchange law, Planinc said, stressing that there can be no lasting solutions for economic relations with foreign countries unless economic conditions at home are put in order.

INFLATION CAUSES 'ECONOMIC CRISIS,' 'DISCONTENT'

AU241605 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 24 Apr 85

[By Victoria Stegic]

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (AFP) -- Yugoslavia's leadership, struggling to cope with an economic crisis which has seen inflation hit the 75 percent mark and fearing an explosion of serious social discontent, has called a plenum of the country's Communist League for Friday in a bid to find ways of stopping the downward spiral.

The man in the street though, who for the past two years has heard constant talks of "stabilisation programmes" to halt the slide, has seemed unconvinced that the communist officials from the country's disparate republics will be able to reach an agreement to take the necessary, decisive action.

Inflation, which was 58.4 percent in 1983 and dropped to 52.9 percent last year, thanks to a price freeze, has accelerated again since January and is running at the equivalent of 75 percent. Workers have seen a catastrophic plunge in their spending power -- statisticians estimate that a family of four needed 40,000 dinars (150 dollars) for their January food budget, but 51,600 dinars (204 dollars) for the same shopping list in April. The average wage for a worker here is 25,000 dinars (99 dollars) a month.

The plunge in spending power in the first quarter of 1985 was the worst since the Federal Republic was formed in 1946.

Strikes are now rife, and the Republic of Serbia -- with Belgrade as its capital -- is now disrupted by fresh stoppages virtually every other day.

City dwellers have turned to moonlighting to help supplement their incomes, and many receive cheap food from relatives in the country. Ironically, where 2 years ago there was a scarcity of food in the shops, today the counters are packed with provisions which are beyond the budget of ordinary people.

The press here reported a recent case when a worker in a small town north of Belgrade loaded up his trolley in a self-service supermarket and, when discovered he could not pay the bill, offered to leave his identity card as security. When the police were called he explained he had acted out of desperation because he had to feed his children.

A fifth of Belgrade's 1.5 million inhabitants are reckoned to be defaulting in their rent, electricity and telephone payments, and the scenario is being repeated throughout the country. Few have had their electricity cut, however, and there have been no instances of tenants being evicted for rent arrears.

Some people have cut out all leisure time pursuits to make ends meet, while others have even skimped on such essentials as soap -- with the result that more and more young children are going to school covered in lice.

In Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia -- the most prosperous region of the country -- students demonstrated earlier this month against price hikes in their university meals and student accommodation. To drive home their dissatisfaction with the country's leadership they began a boycott of courses in constitutional law, self-management and Marxism. The campus walls were daubed with such slogans as "Why are we still hungry after our meals?"

Trade unions, who traditionally never challenged the authorities, have also sounded the alarm bells by warning that new price rises could have serious social repercussions. Analysts here share that opinion, and believe that if nothing is done Yugoslavia could face a grim summer of discontent. They said Yugoslavs receive tuition in how to put down street demonstrations when they are called up for periodic military training, and that para-military territorial defense units might even become involved if the dissent grew serious enough. There is even speculation of a Polish-style popular movement against the authorities should the government fail to find a cure for the country's economic ills.

PLANINC URGES INDUSTRIES TO INCREASE EXPORTS

LD222201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Vranje, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Our social community should back up our economy's efforts to step up exports with every means at its disposal. The solutions inherent in the proposed legal enactments relative to our foreign currency system are also designed to provide an incentive for the ablest exporters. This was stressed in her conversation with the representatives of the cotton combines in Vranje by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], who, accompanied by her associates, is paying a 2-day visit to the South Morava Region.

Exports must become a necessity, and a "compelling" necessity too, stressed Milka Planinc. For a long time, the SFRY exported to the clearing market while it incurred debts for the import of modern technology and the purchase of raw materials on the convertible currency market, both of which have brought about this situation. We must cut short this practice and we must create conditions in which income and a strong dinar will become the main motive of economic operations.

However, this implies increased productivity and the adoption of all other measures that will halt the growth of production costs.

During her talks with the representatives of the Sima Pogacarevic-Simpo furniture, mattress, and upholstery industry, Milka Planinc complemented this thought with the claim that battle must be waged along the basic line of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and along the whole reproduction chain to reduce production costs, to step up productivity, and to make it possible for us to emerge on the foreign market. We have no other choice, stressed the president of the FEC.

The entire concept of proposed legal enactments is designed to stimulate better circulation of foreign currency and to support active exporters. According to Milka Planinc, the idea of the transitional solutions is that work collectives should "start" with those foreign currency rights acquired on the basis of their foreign currency earnings during the preceding year. New exporters can count on having foreign currency at their disposal only during the second half of the year. It follows, therefore that, in the new system, the most advantage will accrue to those who export most. This must be said clearly, stressed Milka Planinc, in case it is understood that foreign currency can now be brought freely on our free foreign currency market, which, in any case, is our long-term orientation, regardless of one's exports results. Should the economy within the framework of reproduction entities in associations and chambers decide about a different redistribution of foreign currency, however, that will have priority in relation to the "start" as established by law.

Milka Planinc returned to the questions of relations within the reproduction chain during her talks in Simpo, when commenting on the pressure on the prices and on the demand for approval of credit facilities for the purchase of furniture, which will help reduce the stocks. She noted that the struggle for higher productivity, exports, and reduced costs must be waged, ranging from producers of raw materials to those producing final products. In the present economic conditions, granting consumer credits under favorable conditions would amount to adding fuel to the fire of inflation.

The timber industry also represents our big export chance and so do other branches of the economy. However, this will not happen if they remain at the present level of organization, of using their capacity, and of labor productivity.

During her talks both in the cotton combine and in the Sima Pogacarevic furniture, upholtery, and mattress factory, Milka Planinc supported the orientation of leading Vranje collectives to build factories in the underdeveloped south Serb area and to encourage a faster development of this area. She remarked that the very successful results of the operations of these collectives indicate the long-term importance of the involvement of the fund in boosting the faster development of the underdeveloped areas.

This mornong, Milka Planinc had talks with the representatives of Vranje about the development of his municipality and about the results attained in all the areas of socio-economic life. Vranje has already grown to be an important industrial center in southern Serbia in which one out of three inhabitants is employed and which for years has had a healthy economy. As stressed during all the morning talks, good cadres and full responsibility for the implementation of established tasks constitute the backbone of the Vranje success.

This afternoon the Yugoslav premier will have talks with the economic-political aktiv of Vranje about current questions of the socioeconomic development of our country and about the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

PRESIDENCY VIEWS GUYANESE VISIT, NONALIGNED AIMS

LD242206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. It was presided over by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. During the session, information on economic trends in the country in the first 3 months of this year was discussed.

A report on the official and friendly visit to our country by Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, was also discussed and endorsed. On this occasion, belief was expressed that the talks with President Burnham, which touched on many issues of interest to both countries, will contribute to traditionally good and friendly relations and the expansion of bilateral cooperation. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to undertake the measures necessary to realize the agreement on a series of concrete joint economic projects discussed during President Burnham's visit. The session also stressed the importance of the shared views, which became apparent during the exchange of opinions on the current situation in the world, about the need for the nonaligned countries to step up their activity to find solutions to open international problems, thereby proceeding from shared or great similarity of views on the nature of the problems and the ways to overcome them.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed the SFRY Presidency about the outcome of the Coordinating Bureau emergency ministerial meeting that has just concluded in Delhi. In this connection the Presidency stressed the importance of the results of the nonaligned meeting, which will considerably contribute to further activity by the nonaligned countries and the entire international community in the struggle for Namibia's independence.

It is particularly important that the nonaligned countries have adopted an action program that envisages a series of concrete measures directed at liquidating the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the unconditional realization of the Namibian people's right to self-determination under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, as its only legitimate representative.

The Presidency also emphasized the significance of the meeting of the nonaligned countries Committee of Eight for Palestine, which expressed support for the Palestinian people's self-determination and their own state under the leadership of the PLO.

It was also agreed that, through its results, numerous contacts and agreements, the nonaligned countries' Coordinating Bureau meeting in Delhi will contribute considerably to the nonaligned countries' activity in general and that it represents a significant contribution to preparations for the nonaligned countries' ministerial conference to be held in Luanda in September.

VARAZDIN PROSECUTOR CALLS FOR DEATH SENTENCE

LD250635 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Varazdin, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- In its closing speech today, the prosecution in the trial of the terrorist group, which is being tried before the Varazdin District Court Grand Council, called for a death sentence to be imposed on the first accused Stjepan Deglin.

In his 2 and 1/2-hour long summing-up, Public Prosecutor Borivoj Obadic pointed to the five criminal acts the first accused carried out against our socialist self-managing community and to most of which he confessed.

From 1971 to 21 August 1984, when he was arrested, Stjepan Deglin committed criminal acts of smuggling arms and ammunition from abroad into the country, terrorism, conspiring in order to carry out hostile activity and of threatening the SFRY's territorial integrity on hostile ideological bases. He came in contact with the following Ustasha organizations in West Germany: Croatian Liberation Movement, Croatian National Council, Movement for Croatian Statehood and, finally, Croatian Militant Society, a secret terrorist organization in which he was responsible for propaganda and for subversive activity against Yugoslavia.

Deglin also admitted that these organizations' goals were to separate Croatia from the SFRY and turn it into an independent state with a capitalist social system. Through his activity, he came in contact with prominent emigres of Ustasha political orientation such as Ivica Sumaher, Milan Buskain, Petar Inic, and others living in West Germany. He also had dealings with Jaksa Kusan, editor of an Ustasha paper in London. He confessed that in his apartment in Stuttgart he made and subsequently smuggled into the country 42 explosive devices; that he smuggled an automatic rifle with 200 rounds of ammunition; that on 9 January 1982 he planted explosives in NAMA department store in Zagreb and on 8 August in the same year, together with the second accused Gabrijel Bunta, in Novigrad and Sibenik; that he instructed Ivo Tubanovic on how to plant explosives in Vinkovci and Slavonski Brod in 1983. Luckily, the explosives planted in Vinkovci and Slavonski Brod did not cause any casualities. The others failed to explode, due to faulty mechanisms. As the main instigator of terrorist and propaganda activities, Deglin also formed a network of assistants who operated in groups of three and distributed anti-people propaganda material that called for the liquidation of members of the militia and judicial and other organizations in the country.

The second accused, Gabrijel Bunta, helped the first accused to plant explosives in Novigrad and Sibenik while Danijel Matijasec committed criminal acts of hostile activity, preparing for terrorist actions and spreading hostile propaganda. He also received two explosive devices from Deglin. Together with the fourth accused, Stjepan Rep, he wrote anti-people slogans on the Fallen Fighters Monument in the village of Visoko. He was also given money by the first accused to distribute leaflets.

The same criminal acts were committed by Stjepan Rep, who also tried to recruit others to carry out hostile actions. To this purpose, he even used threats against some individuals.

Evidence was produced during the trial about Bozidar Deglin's participation in the conspiracy against the people and the state, in spreading hostile propaganda, testing explosive devices, etc. Both Ivan Tuksa and Bozidar Deglin closely cooperated with the first accused in a series of hostile actions. In carrying out criminal acts, they were also helped by Stjepan Deglin, Sr, who was given a typewriter and a duplicating machine for safekeeping.

The accomplices of the first accused in carrying out terrorist actions and hostile activity and in making contacts with Filip Bagic, on trial in Zagreb, were Verica Fickolec, Ljudevit Tuksa, and Marija Razum.

Explaining its demand for a death sentence to be imposed on the first accused, the prosecution stressed that this trial was not an attempt to expose hostile organizations abroad, but to expose criminal acts against the SFRY's system; it was not a retaliatory action on the part of society, but an attempt to protect our community from such individuals and organizations. Therefore, there are no extenuating circumstances in the case of Stjepan Deglin. The public prosecutor's speech was followed by the closing statement by the defense. The verdict is expected to be pronounced this week.

KRALJEVO COURT CONVICTS TWO MEN OF SUBVERSION

LD241519 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Summary] Kraljevo 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- After a trial lasting 5 days, sentences were passed in Kraljevo today on two men from nearby Ravanica, who disseminated Chetnik ideas and were charged with the criminal act of association aimed at engaging in enemy activity and enemy propaganda. The five-member bench of the Kraljevo District Court, presided over by Judge Predrag Matic, sentenced Rajko Jankovic (70) to 4 years and his nephew Dragan Jankovic (58) to 18 months imprisonment. Rajko Jankovic, who is a pensioner, is a member of the emigre organization St Sava Serb Cultural Club in France, where he was temporarily employed. On his return from France, and acting on orders received in Paris, he began to recruit the inhabitants of Ravanica for the Chetnik movement; he extolled the Chetnik movement and distributed enemy propaganda material. Defendant Dragan Jankovic joined the organization under the influence of his uncle Rajko. During the presentation of prosecution testimony, during which 30 witnesses were heard, the charges in the indictment were proven. The link was emigre Olga Pjanovic-Vukovic. She had a direct influence on and used to give instructions to Rajko Jankovic.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON PROGRESS IN GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS

LD241528 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] A commentary on the conclusion of the first round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations. The conviction is growing in the world that Reagan and Gorbachev will meet during the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly. This commentary is by Milika Sundic.

The first round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear missile weapons and on demilitarizing space has ended in Geneva. The two parties have agreed to resume the talks on 30 May. No statement has been issued on the way the negotiations have been going so far, but if one is to judge by the behavior of the two superpowers since 12 March, when the Geneva negotiations began, one could assume that no serious progress has been made.

The U.S. insisted on limiting missile nuclear weapons, thinking mainly of the USSR, which in U.S. evaluations has an advantage in this respect, while the USSR asked U.S. negotiators to focus attention first and foremost on preventing militarization of space.

The only comment, albeit an incomplete one, on the month and a half of negotiations in Geneva has come from Moscow. It was stated by Mikhail Gorbachev during his speech yesterday at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that one could not infer from the present course of Geneva negotiations that the United States wants a comprehensive and mutually acceptable agreement on reduction and limitation of nuclear missile weapons and on demilitarization of space. However, the first that without any difficulties the two delegations have come to an arrangement about the new meeting leads one to infer that the problem they are discussing has only been mentioned, which in turn means that one will only later be able to refer to progress in negotiations, depending on the general state of Soviet-U.S. relations and on the relations between the two military alliances. What is happening is that it is already certain that Mikhail Gorbachev will attend the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly; on that occasion he will probably have a meeting with President Reagan, but it is not known at the moment whether this will be a real summit or merely a passing encounter. U.S. interest in the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting seems to have diminished a little, although the two leaders maintain a correspondence that admittedly little is known about, but that both sides claim will be continued.

It is believed that Gorbachev will soon reply to Reagan's second message; following that, probably a little more will become known about the prospects for their meeting. True, a fresh and quite sharp clash occurred the other day between Moscow and Washington and the cause was Reagan's accusation that the USSR is using Nicaragua to meddle in the internal affairs of Central American countries. The reply from Moscow was categorical and used expressions not heard recently. This only goes to show how vulnerable U.S.-Soviet relations are, and the extent of efforts required for these relations to be improved on both sides.

True, there is still time for that to happen, but it all depends on what could occur in the meantime along the Moscow-Washington line. Reagan's decision during his forthcoming visit to Europe to lay a wreath at the cemetery of German soldiers obviously is not to the advantage of understanding between the two countries. On the other hand, one should wait to see what will be heard about the elections between the two blocs during the forthcoming session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw. In addition to the validity of the existing alliance being extended during that session, the leaders of the Warsaw Pact will probably set out their views on relations with the other military bloc which, as in the past, will indicate the direction of the actions of the so-called socialist community of nations towards the West as a whole. In other words, there is still ample time until September, when the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting could be expected, for relations between the two super-powers to be improved, or for these relations to keep moving in the same direction as they had done during the past 4 and 1/2 years.

SUKRIJA RECEIVES DPRK'S KIM PONG-CHU FOR TALKS

LD222358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of the DPRK headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation and member of the Workers Party of Korea, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions.

Kim Pong-chu delivered to Ali Sukrija and the leadership of the LCY greetings from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Kim Chong-il, member of the Politburo Presidium and secretary of the KWP Central Committee. Ali Sukrija reciprocated the greetings.

Positively assessing the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the KWP and between the SFRY and the DPRK, Ali Sukrija pointed out, in a friendly and cordial conversation that Dusan Bogdanov, chairman of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions also took part in, that successful cooperation between the trade union organizations of the two countries significantly contributes to the full development of bilateral relations. Continuing the talks, Sukrija spoke about the activity of the LCY on the internal plan. Sukrija also expressed the support of the LCY and the SFRY for the peaceful unification of Korea and the efforts that the KWP and the DPRK are making today in this sphere.

Kim Pong-chu talked about the current internal political situation in the DPRK. He also extended expressions of gratitude from the Korean leadership and the people of the DPRK for the continuous active support of the LCY and the SFRY for the peaceful unification of Korea, and briefed Ali Sukrija on the latest activities of the DPRK on this plan. In this connection, he acquainted Ali Sukrija with the proposal by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to South Korea for beginning parliamentary negotiations. Yi In-kyu, DPRK ambassador to the SFRY, was also present during the talks.

Sends Greetings to Kim Il-song

LD141344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1247 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia will continue to support the endeavours being made by the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) for implementation of the Korean people's just aspirations for a peaceful reunification of the country through their own efforts.

This was pointed out in a telegram of birthday greetings sent to General Secretary of the WPK and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song by president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Ali Sukrija.

In the telegram, sent on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, Sukrija expressed pleasure at the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the WPK, as well as between the two countries, in the interest of their peoples, social progress and socialism in the world.

TRADE WITH ITALY CONSIDERED UNBALANCED

LD240927 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0132 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG) -- Trade done between Yugoslavia and Italy in 1984 amounted to nearly two billion dollars and was evenly balanced both ways. It is not sure, however, whether this balance in trade with Italy, Yugoslavia's third largest foreign-trade partner, will be repeated in 1985, it was made known here today at a session of the section for Italy to Yugoslavia's Chamber of Economy.

For, Yugoslav exports to Italy went down in the first three months this year by ten million dollars as against the same three-month period last year and amounted to 182 million dollars. At the same time, imports went up by five million dollars and reached the sum of close to 200 million.

Such a development of the situation resulted from insufficient imports of raw materials and semi-finished products in Yugoslavia towards last year's end, unclear spots regarding regulations on the local frontier trade and traffic as well as from some weaknesses in the quality and assortment of Yugoslav exports offered.

A growing difficulty is being found, too, in pressures from Italian competition on Yugoslav exporters to accept "self-restrictions", and this just on chemical, wood-working and non-metallic industry products, it was also warned. Such products do not fall under restrictions provided by the agrement with the European Economic Community (EEC) and having become frequent are threats, unjustified in the opinion of Yugoslavs, of taking antidumping proceedings against Yugoslav exporters.

Italian firms are among the most frequent plaintiffs in such suits brought against Yugoslav enterprises before the EEC Court in Brussels.